

AFRL-SR-BL-TR-98-

# REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

0680

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1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE 05 Oct. 98		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final Report 1/7/95-30/06/98	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Flight Synchronization				5. FUNDING NUMBERS C DOD F49620-95-1-0469	
6. AUTHOR(S) Dr. Jon. Sauer Dr. Harry Jordan					
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) University of Colorado Office of Contracts and Grants CB 19 Boulder, CO 80309				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER 1536905	
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) AFOSR/Alan Craig 110 Duncan St., Rm. B115 Bolling Air Force Base DC 20332-8040				10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT <b>DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A</b> Approved for public release Distribution Unlimited				12. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)  The goal of the research is to better use the high bandwidth potential of optical fiber by accomplishing the usually electronics based functions of input, output, regeneration, noise suppression, and synchronization in optics. A simple system that exhibits these features is an optical buffer or "memory". The memory supports insertion and readout of full packets by means of a gap between packets. Amplification is done using a semiconductor optical amplifier (SOA), and noise reduction is accomplished by a loop mirror containing an SOA as a nonlinear element. Synchronization is approached through gain modulation of the SOA.					
14. SUBJECT TERMS				15. NUMBER OF PAGES	
				16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT		18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE		19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT	
				20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	

## FINAL REPORT

DOD F49620-95-1-0469

1/7/95-6/30/98

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The goal of the research is to better use the high bandwidth potential of optical fiber by accomplishing the usually electronics based functions of input, output, regeneration, noise suppression, and synchronization in optics. A simple system that exhibits these features is an optical buffer or "memory". The memory supports insertion and readout of full packets by means of a gap between packets. Amplification is done using a semiconductor optical amplifier (SOA), and noise reduction is accomplished by a loop mirror containing an SOA as a nonlinear element. Synchronization is approached through gain modulation of the SOA.

Parts of the system have been tested in the laboratory and simulation models have been based on the experiments. A simulation system and user interface has been implemented in C++ for individual components. An analysis of the evolution of ones and zeroes in the system has been attempted. This problem is not very tractable when approached from first principles, and the research indicates that engineering models based on experiment will be a more fruitful approach to the problem. The effect of timing jitter on system performance is another difficult analytical problem, and may be better addressed by partially empirical models. Interesting questions have been uncovered concerning the combining of models for individual components into a simulator for the closed feedback memory system. Concerns about the stability of the closed loop memory have arisen and have not been analytically tractable.

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